UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26692
8 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Today at 8 a.m. New York time a delegation headed by Monsignor Vinko Puljic the Archbishop of Sarajevo travelling under the protection of UNPROFOR on a sanctioned mission of peace to Vares was intercepted in Rajlovac near Sarajevo by Serbian forces. Once again, UNPROFOR relented and under threat allowed the armoured personnel carrier transporting the delegation to be opened.

Two Bosnian escorts assigned to the delegation, Jozo Andjic and Ferdo Dejanovic (both Bosnian Croats), were taken hostage by the Serbians. The rest of the delegation consisting of four Catholic priests were forcibly returned to Sarajevo. The delegation was on its way to Vares in order to instill harmony and to encourage local Croats to return to their homes.

This incident is all too similar to the murder of our former deputy Prime Minister Mr. Hakija Turajlic, while under the protection of UNPROFOR. We had hoped and believed that UNPROFOR and the international community would not permit such an event to be repeated. We hold UNPROFOR directly responsible for the two men who were under their protection and taken hostage. We also hold UNPROFOR accountable for the failure of this peace mission and potential negative consequences in the delicate situation at Vares.

In order to respond to this matter with appropriate urgency, in view of the lives at stake and the consequences of the credibility and integrity of the United Nations mandated forces in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the instructions of our Government, we request an emergency session of the United Nations Security Council.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

93-61847 (E) 081193 *081193*

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UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26693
4 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to enclose herewith some updated information concerning the present situation in Azerbaijan and a map featuring the results of the aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Updated information on the situation in Azerbaijan

(after the occupation of Zanghelan district of Azerbaijan by the Armenian Armed Forces as of 3 November 1993)

Population of Azerbaijan		7 150 000
Total number of refugees and displaced persons		1 100 000
Those without shelter		670 000
Among them children aged 0 to 5		110 000
Number of killed		16 000
Territory of Azerbaijan		86 600 sq km
Occupied territory		21 200 sq km
Number of occupied districts (beyond the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan)		7
	Lachin	(May 1992)
	Kelbajar	(April 1993)
	Aghdam	(July 1993)
	Fizuli	(August 1993)
	Jabrayil	(August 1993)
	Kubatli	(August 1993)
	Zanghelan	(October 1993)
Number of towns and villages destroyed		700
Houses destroyed		107 000
Kindergartens and schools		760
Medical institutions		200

Attachment

AZERBAIJAN
NAGORNO-KARABAKH
AZERBAIJAN
Caspian Sea
Baku
SOUMGAIT
BARDA
AGDAM
FIZULI
DJEBRAIL
ZANGILAN
GUBATLI
AGDERE
KELBEDJAR
VARDENIS
SHAHBUZ
NAKHITCHEVAN
SABIRABAD
SALYAN
LENKORAN
MASSALY
LERIK
YARDIMLY
ASTARA
TALYSH
EVLAKH
BERDA
TER TER
GEDABEY
KAZAKH
SHAMKHOR
GANDJA
SAMUKH
AGSTAFA
TAUZ
BATAN

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/26694
5 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992 and all subsequent resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) dated 1 November 1993 (S/26666 and Add.1),

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique (S/24635, annex) and to the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of the obligations contained therein,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of ONUMOZ to implement the mandate fully,

Reaffirming its conviction that the resolution of conflict in Mozambique would contribute to peace and stability in the region,

Emphasizing with satisfaction the recent positive developments in the Mozambican peace process including the direct talks between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO), Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, and the agreements reached on 3 September 1993,

Stressing with mounting concern the continuing delays in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement which both parties signed,

Stressing once again the unacceptability of attempts to gain more time or further concessions, or to attach new conditions to the peace process and urging strongly the parties not to raise any further issues which might jeopardize the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, particularly in light of the commitments entered into during the Secretary-General's recent visit to Mozambique,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Commends the agreements that were reached between President Chissano and Mr. Dhlakama during the visit of the Secretary-General to Maputo on outstanding issues that were impeding the peace process;

3. Reaffirms the vital importance it attaches to the holding of elections no later than October 1994;

4. Welcomes the approval by the Mozambican parties of the revised timetable for the implementation of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the parties to adhere to it without any delay;

5. Urges the Mozambican parties to commence assembly of troops in November 1993 and to initiate demobilization by January 1994 with a view to ensuring the completion of the demobilization process by May 1994 on the basis of the revised timetable;

6. Takes note of the progress made with regard to the formation of the new Mozambican Defence Forces, particularly the commencement of full-scale training in Nyanga (Zimbabwe) of troops from the Government and RENAMO for the new national army;

7. Welcomes the approval of the guidelines for the Cease-fire Commission governing the movement of troops after signature of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the parties to adhere to the guidelines and to cooperate with ONUMOZ in the efforts to enforce them;

8. Underlines the need to make immediately operational the National Commission for Administration, the National Police Affairs Commission (COMPOL) and the Commission for Information (COMINFO) following the agreements reached recently on their chairmanship;

9. Authorizes the Secretary-General to proceed with the selection and deployment of the 128 United Nations police observers approved by resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992 with a view to deploying the observers as soon as possible;

10. Underscores the importance of the parties making progress on achieving agreed political goals, specifically, the approval of an electoral law and establishment of an electoral commission by 30 November 1993 and the beginning of the concentration of troops in the assembly areas, demobilization of 50 per cent of troops by 31 March 1994, sufficient progress to meet complete demobilization by 31 May 1994, and accelerated progress in training and integrating forces in the new Mozambican Defence Forces so that the process is complete by August 1994;

11. Calls on the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to build on the progress which has been achieved and to respect fully all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the movement of troops;

12. Decides to renew the mandate of ONUMOZ for a period of six months, subject to the proviso that the Security Council will review the status of the mandate of ONUMOZ within 90 days based on a report by the Secretary-General as described in paragraph 13;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to report by 31 January 1994 and every three months thereafter on whether the parties have made sufficient and tangible

progress towards implementing the General Peace Agreement and meeting the timetable laid out in paragraphs 3 and 10, and also to report on the situation concerning the implementation of the mandate of ONUMOZ, taking into consideration the need to achieve cost savings to the greatest extent possible, while remaining mindful of the importance of an effective discharge of its mandate;

14. Appeals to the international community to provide the necessary financial assistance to facilitate the implementation of the General Peace Agreement;

15. Appeals to the international community to make voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund to be set up to support electoral activities of the political parties upon the approval of the electoral law;

16. Reiterates its encouragement to the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programme carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to facilitate unimpeded access to humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

17. Calls on all parties to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other humanitarian agencies operating in Mozambique to facilitate the speedy repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

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5 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3306th meeting of the Security Council, held on 5 November 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Central America: efforts towards peace", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The Security Council has learned with shock and concern of the violent deaths in recent days in El Salvador of two leaders and other members of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN), as well as one member of the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA) party. It notes, in this respect, that the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) has referred in its last two reports (S/26416 and S/26033) to what appears to be a pattern of politically motivated murders, a development all the more serious in light of the upcoming electoral process. The Council insists that this violence has to stop.

"The Security Council deems it essential that the authorities of El Salvador take all necessary measures so that those responsible for the killings be promptly brought to justice, with a view to preventing such events from occurring in the future. It welcomes the technical cooperation that Member States are extending to the competent Salvadorian authorities, at their request, in order to assist them in the investigation of these criminal acts.

"The Security Council notes with particular concern that the Secretary-General, in his report on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Commission on the Truth (S/26581), underscored the significance of cases of killings over the past few months that seemed to follow patterns that could indicate a resurgence of illegal armed groups, whose activities had diminished following the signature of the Peace Accords in January 1992.

"In this regard, the Council takes note, with approval, of the Secretary-General's decision, as reported in his letter to the President of the Council (S/26689), to direct the Human Rights Division of ONUSAL to work with the El Salvador Human Rights Prosecutor in order to assist the Government of El Salvador in implementing the recommendation of the Commission on the Truth that a thorough investigation of illegal armed groups be undertaken immediately.

"The Security Council further underlines the importance of full and timely implementation of all the provisions of the Peace Accords. It remains concerned about delays occurring in several instances, namely, the phasing out of the National Police and full deployment of the National Civil Police, the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission on the Truth and the transfer of lands and other reintegration programmes, which are essential for the development of a solid framework and a new climate for the respect of human rights in El Salvador.

"The Security Council also calls upon all parties to continue their efforts to make the March 1994 elections representative and successful. It recognizes the progress that has been made in registering thousands of voters, but, taking into account the delays and problems reported by the Secretary-General (S/26606), calls upon the Government and all concerned to ensure that all qualified voters who have applied will receive the necessary documents in time to vote. It welcomes the steps taken by the Secretary-General to assist in this process through the Electoral Division of ONUSAL.

"The Security Council welcomes the agreement reached between the Government and the FMLN on the need to speed up the implementation of the provisions of the Peace Accords and, accordingly, urges all parties concerned to accelerate the fulfilment of their commitments under those Accords before the electoral campaign gets under way. It expects ONUSAL to be allowed fully to carry out its verification mandate unimpeded. The Council will continue to follow developments in El Salvador with close attention."

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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5 November 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of a crime committed by Kuwaitis during the afternoon of Tuesday, 2 November 1993 in the Umm Qasr area. One of the Kuwaitis opened fire on members of the Iraqi police force, wounding a lieutenant and killing a policeman.

At 1250 hours, Lieutenant Abd Al Abbas Abd Al Zahra, accompanied by Senior Corporal Adnan Abd Al Wahad and Corporal Salah Jaber Khoudir, acting in response to a report that two vehicles were heading towards Iraqi territory, stopped a Chevrolet car, registered in Kuwait and carrying four civilians wearing traditional Arab costume. The police asked the passengers to get out of the car so that their identities could be checked, but the passengers refused to obey. While Lieutenant Abd Al Abbas was giving the customary warnings, a second vehicle, belonging to the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) stopped at the scene and two men - a member of UNIKOM and a Kuwaiti - got out. Following a discussion with the officer of the Iraqi police force, a third man, who was in the UNIKOM vehicle, opened fire on the Iraqi officer, wounding him in the right thumb and the left wrist. In addition, Senior Corporal Adnan Abd Al Wahad received two bullets in the chest and two more in the right foot, and subsequently died of his wounds at the Basra hospital on 3 November 1993. A number of Iraqi civilians then gathered near the site of the incident, while the two vehicles escaped. Shots were fired from the Kuwaiti vehicle at the Iraqi civilians in the Umm Qasr area.

This deliberate incident is clearly an act of provocation and aggression against Iraqi civilians. Furthermore, the presence in a UNIKOM vehicle of an armed civilian who opens fire and then uses the same vehicle to escape after his crime is a flagrant violation of the mandate of UNIKOM, which should receive your careful consideration.

In informing you of the details of this crime, the Government of the Republic of Iraq protests vehemently against this criminal act and requests you to take the measures necessary for the conduct of an impartial inquiry and the condemnation of the perpetrators of this crime, which left one Iraqi policeman dead and a police lieutenant seriously wounded.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Adnan MALIK
Charge d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

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5 November 1993
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LETTER DATED 3 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of violations of the provisions of the cease-fire and of the terms governing the area of separation between Iraq and Iran that were committed by the Iranian side between 12 and 30 October 1993.

1. At 2150 hours on 12 October 1993, sounds of explosions were heard coming from behind the earth embankment at coordinates 336255. A projectile was fired towards Iraqi territory, and it landed beyond the Faw-Basra highway.

2. At 2210 hours on 13 October 1993, a mortar shell was fired by the Iranian side from coordinates 335245. It fell at coordinates 295245.

3. At 1200 hours on 14 October 1993, an Iranian fibreglass boat was observed with eight persons on board wearing civilian dress and military uniforms and carrying three field glasses. They made observations of coordinates 272395, and at 1700 hours the boat returned to the Iranian side opposite the Bihar post.

4. At 1600 hours on 14 October 1993, an Iranian fibreglass boat approached the area opposite the village of Sayhan at coordinates 095578. There were eight persons on board wearing civilian dress and military uniforms. They made observations of the area and, at 1630 hours, the boat returned to the position at coordinates 095580.

5. At 1730 hours on 15 October 1993, the Iranian side fired a mortar shell that fell at coordinates 226315.

6. At 1530 hours on 18 October 1993, individuals from the Iranian position at coordinates 5555 fired four light rifle rounds in the direction of Iraqi units.

7. At 1630 hours on 18 October 1993, a group of some 8 to 10 soldiers from the Iranian side was observed carrying out maintenance work on their positions at coordinates 512511 inside the area of separation.

8. At 0930 hours on 19 October 1993, a group of eight or nine persons from the Iranian side was observed carrying out maintenance work on forward positions inside the area of separation at coordinates 503533 opposite the Fakkah post.

9. At 1430 hours on 19 October 1993, a grey Iranian boat was observed carrying seven persons, some wearing military uniforms and some in civilian dress. The boat approached coordinates 78588, and its occupants made observations of the Iraqi side from the shore. The boat then returned to the Iranian side.

10. At 1200 hours on 22 October 1993, a grey Iranian fibreglass boat with three armed soldiers on board proceeded towards the position at coordinates 995725 where one of the soldiers made observations of the Iraqi island of Umm al-Rasas. The boat then proceeded towards coordinates 996723 and remained there for one hour before returning to the Iranian side.

11. At 1610 hours on 23 October 1993, a group of some 11 persons from the Iranian side was observed carrying out maintenance work on the bunkers and positions inside the area of separation at coordinates 518527 opposite the Fakkah post.

12. At 1020 hours on 24 October 1993, a group of some 25 persons from the Iranian side was observed carrying out maintenance work on the bunkers and positions at coordinates 514501 inside the area of separation opposite the Fakkah post.

13. At various times on 24 October 1993, the artillery of the Iranian regime shelled Iraqi areas in the Qal'at Dizah basin and Wadi Balankan to the north of Raniyah township. Shelling was concentrated and intense, and some of the inhabitants of the villages in the Qal'at Dizah basin were forced to leave their homes.

14. At 0915 hours on 27 October 1993, a group of some nine persons from the Iranian side was observed moving barbed wire and distributing it along the positions at coordinates 502512 inside the area of separation opposite the Fakkah post.

15. At 0800 hours on 28 October 1993, the Iranian side proceeded to build a new guard post at the position on the Iranian earth embankment at coordinates 924753 inside the area of separation.

16. At 0810 hours on 30 October 1993, a group of some 10 persons from the Iranian side was observed carrying out maintenance work on the bunkers and positions at coordinates 514501 inside the area of separation opposite the Fakkah post.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Adnan MALIK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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5 November 1993

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LETTER DATED 3 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 3 July 1993, Iraqi military personnel at the Al-Abbas sentry post situated opposite the Iranian sentry post of Kani Sheikh at the geographic coordinates of 59200-33000 NC on the map of Kani Sheikh began repairs and reconstruction of their military embankments and were observed priming heavy weapons in the no man's land between south or border pillar 40/1 and north of border pillar 40.

2. On 4 July 1993, at 0800 hours, seven Iraqi soldiers were seen digging trenches at the geographic coordinates of 4071-566 on the map of Sumar south of border pillar 44/8 and north of height 347 opposite Varolin Hills in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. On 4 July 1993, at 1830 hours, 13 Iraqi personnel were seen repairing their positions in the Meimak Heights west of border pillar 35/8 and height 670 in the vicinity of the geographic coordinates of 832-193 NC on the map of Halaleh.

4. On 5 July 1993, at 1430 hours, nine armed Iraqi personnel were seen in the no man's land north-west of border pillar 22/31, height 183, at the geographic coordinates of 285-824 QA on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

5. On 5 July 1993, 20 anti-revolutionaries crossed the international border and penetrated 9 km into Iranian territory east of border pillar 104 situated at the geographic coordinates of 40-85 NE on the map of Sardasht. They penetrated into the village of Dinaran and then retreated into Iraq.

6. On 5 July 1993, 40 anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated 9 km into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of 40-86 on the map of Sardasht between border pillars 104 and 105. They penetrated into Benavieh village and then returned to Iraq.

7. On 8 July 1993, 12 anti-revolutionaries penetrated into Iranian territory through Kadoo Sekanian Heights at the geographic coordinates of 755 NF on the map of Piranshahr, east of border pillar 117/10. They were pursued back into Iraq by Iranian forces.

8. On 10 July 1993, at 2200 hours, three anti-revolutionaries penetrated into Iranian territory in the vicinity of the border village of Marge-Dijeh at the geographic coordinates of 0048 PE on the map of Marivan, south of Bardeh Rasheh Kouh and border pillar 95/2 and east of Savoji. They barricaded the road and after interrogating the villagers returned to Iraqi territory.

9. On 10 July 1993, 15 anti-revolutionaries crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 0031 PE on the map of Marivan. They entered the village of Kani Sanan and began threatening and terrorizing inhabitants. They robbed the villagers' money and food and left the village in the direction of Iraq after distributing flyers.

10. On 11 July 1993, at 0840 hours, 12 Iraqi personnel were seen digging a trench at the geographic coordinates of 595-330 NC on the map of Kani Sheikh in no man's land close to border pillar 40/1 and north-west of border pillar 40, height 50 and Al-Abbas sentry post.

11. On 13 July 1993, at 0830 hours, a number of armed Iraqi soldiers were seen at the geographic coordinates of 7021 on the map of Chazzabeh in the no man's land south-west of border pillar 16 and north-west of border pillar 15.

12. On 13 July 1993, at 1010 hours, seven Iraqis were seen digging a canal at the geographic coordinates of 522906, north-west of border pillar 46/11 and south-west of border pillar 46/12.

13. On 14 July 1993, at different times, 10 Iraqis were seen passing through at the geographic coordinates of 955-985 on the map of Kooh Gotabeh in no man's land between border pillar 24/8 and south-east of border pillar 24/9.

14. On 14 July 1993, 15 anti-revolutionary elements armed with light weapons and mortar shells were seen in the village of Faqir Khadar at the geographic coordinates of 44-98 on the map of Sardasht, south-east of border pillar 107/3, north-west of border pillar 107/2, south of the Heights of Rostamalian Kouh and north of border pillar 107/1. They crossed the no man's land, penetrated into Iranian territory once again and remained in Faghir Khadar village on 15 and 16 July, after which they returned to Iraq.

15. On 15 July 1993, at 1305 hours, two Iraqi war-planes, flying at an altitude of 19,000 to 36,000 ft and at a speed of 420 nautical miles per hour, violated Iranian airspace at the geographic coordinates of 3620 N and 4520 E. At 1310 hours, the planes shifted their direction at the geographic coordinates of 3630 N and 4500 E, left Iranian airspace and re-entered it at 1313 hours, at the geographic coordinates of 3615 N and 4515 E. They penetrated 18 miles into Iranian airspace, which they left at 1327 hours, at the geographic coordinates of 3620 N and 4505 E.

16. On 15 July 1993, 15 armed anti-revolutionary elements crossed the no man's land and penetrated into Iranian territory near the village of Shalmash at the geographic coordinates at 45-93 on the map of Barisoo and Sardasht. They engaged in battle with Iranian forces. As a result an Iranian was martyred and four others were captured.

17. On 16 July 1993, at 1200 hours, 15 anti-revolutionary elements crossed the no man's land and the international border and entered the village of Savoji at the geographic coordinates of 97-48 on the map of Marivan. The villagers resisted those elements, who took 8 of them hostage and demanded 5 million rials' ransom to release them.

18. On 19 July 1993, at 1800 hours, anti-revolutionary elements crossed the no man's land and the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 38-98 on the map of Sardasht where they engaged in battle with Iranian forces, which resulted in the injury of an Iranian soldier. Those elements finally returned to Iraqi territory.

19. On 20 July 1993, at 1430 hours, five Iraqi personnel were seen digging a trench at the geographic coordinates of 522-906, north-west of border pillar 46/11 and south-west of border pillar 46/12.

20. On 20 July 1993, at 1940 hours, four Iraqi personnel were seen digging a trench at the geographic coordinates of 568 on the map of Mehran, north-east of the village of Taan.

21. On 23 July 1993, at 2115 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 324-093 on the map of Sardasht. They entered the border village of Navardeh, north-east of border pillar 109/2 and south-east of border pillar 110, and threw hand grenades at a villager's house. The explosion killed two villagers and injured four.

22. On 25 July 1993, at 0140 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border, penetrated into Iranian territory and engaged in battle with Iranian forces at the geographic coordinates of 26-20 on the map of Alavan, east of border pillars 115/1 and 114/1. As a result, five of the perpetrators were killed and the remainder returned to Iraq. Iranian forces confiscated some of the perpetrators' weapons.

23. On 25 July 1993, at 2145 hours, five anti-revolutionary elements penetrated 2 km into Iranian territory and opened fire at Iranian forces in the vicinity of an area north-west of Bavisi sentry post, at the geographic coordinates of 65-52 on the map of Chefteh, east of border pillar 62/4.

24. On 26 July 1993, at 1200 hours, an Iraqi vehicle carrying eight passengers was seen moving at the geographic coordinates of 401-136 on the map of Khosravi, south-west of border pillar 57 situated in the no man's land and north of border pillar 56/1. The vehicle moved towards the geographic coordinates of 401-126 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillar 56/1 situated in the no man's land north-west of border pillar 56 opposite Darband Joogh in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

25. On 26 July 1993, at 1935 hours, five anti-revolutionary elements penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 554-440 on the map of Sumar, north-east of border pillar 44/1, south-east of border pillar 44/2 and north of border pillar 44 east of Jebel Kohneh Rig. They returned to Iraq after Iranian forces reacted in a timely fashion.

26. On 27 July 1993, anti-revolutionary elements penetrated into Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 89-07 on the map of Dizej, east of Bozsina Pass, 12 km east of border pillar 125/7. In a clash with Iranian forces, three Iranians were martyred and five perpetrators killed.

27. On 28 July 1993, at 0430 hours, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the international border and penetrated 2 km into Iranian territory. They approached trench No. 3 west of the Bavisi sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 65-52 on the map of Chefteh east of border pillar 46/6. They were forced to return to Iraq after Iranian forces reacted in a timely fashion.

28. On 30 July 1993, at 0800 hours, Iraqi forces opened fire in the direction of Iranian forces. The bullets hit Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of 15450-75300 on the map of Khorramshahr in the no man's land around border pillars 1/22 and 1/21.

29. On 30 July 1993, at 1120 hours, 20 Iraqi personnel were seen digging a trench at the geographic coordinates of 427-024 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillar 53/1 opposite the township of Koshteh in the Islamic Republic of Iran, south of Manzarieh sentry post.

30. On 31 July 1993, at 0840 hours, 35 Iraqis were seen digging a trench at the geographic coordinates of 427-024 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillar 53/1 opposite the township of Koshteh in the Islamic Republic of Iran, south of Manzarieh sentry post.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

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S/26699
5 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR).

Having completed the necessary consultations, I propose that the military elements of UNAMIR be composed of personnel from the following States: Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Malawi, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia and Uruguay.

I am continuing to consult certain other States and will revert to the Security Council when I have an indication of whether they are also ready in principle to contribute military personnel to this mission.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

UNITED
NATIONS

S

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S/26700
5 November 1993

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LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 November 1993 (S/26699) concerning the composition of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) José Luis JESUS
President of the Security Council

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